W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

WMDNESDAY MORNINGAPRIL 25, 1866.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

There is nothing more certain than that the sympathy of the American people is unequivocally in favor of the Republic of Mexico, and against the Imperial Govern ment which has been foisted with French bayonets upon that unfortunate country. That sympathy is profound and almost universal, and is ready to demonstrate itself on all proper occasions, in any feasible way. Another thing is equally clear, and that is, that the Monroe doctrine is accepted in this nation by all sections and by all parties. The North and South, the East and West, alike give to it their cordial approval. It Dan Andrew's Register. has not only been the immemorial creed of the Democratic organization, but in the national convention of 1864, which placed in nomination ABRARAN LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, it was incorporated as a part of the political tian Advocate, Free American, (colored,) faith of the great Union party. It is therefore with a sense of deep gratification that our countrymen have seen, by the diplomatic correspondence between France and the United States, just made public, not Tchama Observer, Yreka Journal, Trinity only another marked triumph for the dis- Journal, Placerville Mirror, Dutch Flat En tinguished Minister who conducts our foreign relations, but a clear, distinct, and positive recognition of the American continental policy of non-intervention. On some points our people are still somewhat anxious and Alta California, Evening Bulletin, Morning disturbed. They have asked if the with- Call, and Golden Era have a larger aggredrawal of Narotzon's troops in the delibe- gate circulation than all of the others com rate manner proposed may not be a concerted plan to enable Austrian bay- THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS onets to take the place of French ones. onets to take the place of French ones.

The Albany Evening Journal, one of the On this point we beg our people to be at ease. They may allay all fears of such a result. State of New York, in a carefully written article, attempts to state the difference between Already the Honorable Secretary or THE PRESIDENT and Congress, and makes it STATE has instituted an inquiry into the purpose or meaning of the recruiting of Aus- ficiently satisfactory evidence that the disto be as follows, viz : "Congress requires suftrian troops for Mexico. We can assert, trief trick elected a representative is loyal—without fear of contradiction, that under no that he is chosen by men who are qualified to circumstances will Austria be permitted to vote. The Phesidery would be willing to take land an Austrian soldier in Mexico, in the interest of Maximum and monarchy, without terminating at once, under instructions. out further question." This, it assumes, it

equal detachments. Why does he decline to remove them all at an early day? But, hazards and at whatever cost.

THE WAR ON THE PRESIDENT IN THE SENATE.

Mr. HENDERSON'S proposition to stop pay-ments of salaries to unconfirmed appointments, in plain language, is an attempt to reverse the traditional policy of the Government and paralyze the administrative depart- to have themselves represented. ment of the Government, and enhance that of culty lies at the door of Congress, in refusthe legislative. It is the boldest movement ever of the offices, and the most dangerous experiment to corrupt public morals through this compact by the irreversible acts of Conthe avenues of patronage of which there is gress heretofore, and kept in their places any record in this country. It defiantly by the invincible urmies of the United States. takes the ground that the appointments Congress has a perfect right, when a State shall be made of men after their or that the administration of public affairs in this Government shall stop. The logical deduction is, that THE PRESIDENT shall be a mere tool of the Senate, and an engine of radicalism, or there shall be no mails carried; no customs, imports or revenues collectedin one word, no practical Government. If this is not revolution, then we do not know what revolution is. If this is not a flagrant scheme of official bribery, then we may look in vain for an example

selection of their own emissaries or stop the salaries, thus transforming the whole vast civil list into an army of myrmidons and satellites of its own incendiary projects. How manly and dignified in contrast does the conduct of THE PRESIDENT appear with the Senate. He has been a year in office; most of the half million of subalterns that occupy positions are partisans of his enemies and proselytes of radicalism. His removals do ot number a score. His appointments for vacancies have been invariably men who have acted with the Union party, and in one case a Democrat who had signally aided the prosecution of the war. His programme, announced officially to the people, is to fill the vacancies that may be cafter occur with the gallant soldiers and sailors who have "borne the burden and heat of the war." In the face of this commendable record, the Senate, in open violation of the spirit of the Constitution, would smite down his prerogative; transfer to themselves the sole pation passes Congress or not. We have no

radical brood that now fatten on the Treasury will do more to open the eyes of a to confiding people than the most profound prophesy, or the most eloquent forewarning. Go on Messrs. Senators, and make the mos notable instance in history of that engineering which is "hoist by its own petard."

THE CALIFORNIA PRESS ON THE

The following papers in the State of California, which have supported the Union par-ty, are now in favor of The Passident's pol-

In San Francisco, dailies :- Alta Califor nia, Evening Bulletin, Morning Call, Dram atic Chronicle.

Weeklies :- Golden Era, Sunday Mercury, California Farmer, Rural Home Jour nal, Spirit of the Times, Police Gazette, Californian.

Interior Papers :- The Nevada Gazette Sierra Advocate, Monterey Gazette, Folsom Telegraph, Pajaro Times, Quincy Union, Gram Valley Union, San Matco Gazette, Chico Courant, Red Bluff Independent, and

To which add the entire Democratic preof the State.

The papers supporting Congress are : The San Francisco American Flag, daily. San Francisco weeklies: — Pacific, Chris-Elevator, (colored.)

Interior papers, dailies :- Sacramento Un on, Sacramento Bee, Stockton Independent, public. Marysville Appeal, San Jose Mercury, Week ly .- Nevada Transcript, Stars and Stripes, quirer, ("secesh" during the rebellion.) Oakland News, Napa Register, Mountain Mes senger, Oroville Union, Solano Herald. Humboldt Times, and Calaveras Chronicle

Of the foregoing named newspapers the bined.

the delegate upon his own record, irrespective of all other considerations; if that wa loyal and right, granting him admission without further question. This, it assumes, the friendly relations now existing between the Governments of the United States and Austria—which would involve the demand, by Mr. Morlky, our Minister to Vienna, of his passports, and it does not reach the point at all; and no greater injustice can be done to The Passington, of his passports, and the tender to Count Wydenson, of his passports.

There is also some mist over the subject of the French withdrawal that may require clearing away. Whether the term "three detachments" means simply three periods of time, reducing at two of them the foreign army in small proportions, leaving the bulk to remain for one year and a half, is yet to be seen. We presume that the intention of the provent a disseverance of the Provent Marshal General, who could be seen. We presume that the intention of the States in the Union; or, to put it in another way, a war having been waged on the part of the United States Government of the Provent Marshal General, who could be just an opposed, however, to multiplying bureaus, and I think there is no necessity for a provent marshal General, who could plant to constitute and legislative departments. The position of This Passaneur is precisely this: That the rebellion which undertook to take the States out of the Union; or, to put it in another way, a war having been waged on the part of the Union; or, to put it in another way, a war having been waged on the part of the Union having falled, it left the States in the Union; or, to put it in another way, a war having been waged on the part of the Union discussions and the transfer of the recruiting service to it, is received.

Some ment and the transfer of the recruiting service to it, is received.

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Some ment and the transfer of the recruiting service to it, is received.

Some ment and the transfer of the recruition in, is, and it has the analysing for suggestions to put a step to it, is received.

Some ment and the transfer of t Union, and that war having been successful, the object accomplished was the mainte nance of the Union unbroken, which consists whatever comes, the American' people may of thirty-six States. There are just so many rest assured that the Monroe dectrine will States in this Federal Union, or else the war be maintained by the Government at all has been in vain and this Government is a failure. But only twenty-five States are represented in Congress. The fault of their non-representation rests somewhere. It does not lie with THE PRESIDENT, for he has repeatedly urged the admission of such delegates as are legally qualified. It does not lie with the people of the rejected States, for they have done what they could by election ing, after the Proclamation of Peace, de to coerce public opinion by the control to call the roll of the States legally and constitutionally in this Union, made States in by the invincible armies of the United States. own hearts is called to inquire into the loyalty of the member sent, and the loyalty of the vote by which he was elected. That is not only its constitutional prerogative, but its constitutional duty; and with that THE PRESIDENT has never, by word or deed, interposed an objection; he has rather urged by all his official acts this simple and plain constitutional proceeding. But Congress has not the alighest right to deny representation to a State as a State. It has done so to eleven. and that is what THE PRESIDENT opposes. It still keeps one third of this Union out of The senatorial plot proposes to compel the Congress, when our mighty armies victoriously fought to keep them in. That is why THE PRESIDENT raises an issue against it. When Congress stops fighting States, and returns to its legitimate duty of looking after rebels, it will have no firmer ally than President Jourson. Until it does so, he will be

its most vigorous opponent. The President and Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Utica Herald says that President Johnson is evidently determined to submit to the people the question of restoration, and adds:

"He has no heritation in his policy, but the Republicans in Congress, for the most past, are sent, and do not fight back. Usually in a c cent, and do not fight back. Usually in a contest between principles or powers, that which is most active wins. Congress should present its plan to the people at once, and make the terms as fair as an obe accepted so long as the President sides with the South. If the Republicans can carry the next Congress, the rebellious States may conclude that the President is powerless, and that their hear way is to make terms with that budy rather than with the President.

prerogative; transfer to themselves the sole inducence of patronage; or injuriously embarrass the Government. We do not know, neither do we care, whether this bold usurbation passes Congress or not. We have no President. It assumes that the Union is defear of its becoming a law, and we are gratified to see the radicals show their hand so
recklessly. In all dangerous physical discases the more decided the symptoms the
better chance for cure. We have warned
the people that radicalism was revolution. the people that radicalism was revolution; this alarming symptom of nullifying The President by Senatorial fathership over the President Senatorial fathership over the President Senatorial fathership over the Senatori

THE GRATITUDE OF THE BE-

PUBLIC. nessee has had a loyal State govern ment for two years. It was created by a regular election of the people. It has a con-stitution republican in form and possesser courts duly organized and in full operation. Her loyal people have sent loyal represents tives to Congress who are so thoroughly clean of the poison of rebeldom that they can take the iron-clad test oath without vincing. They have done more real fighting to save the Union than the majority of the present Congress ever saw, out of the reach of Swamp Angel seven-mile shots, or will read of in the next seven years. They offered up their lives to save the Union. They perilled everything that was dear to them on earth that the Republic might survive rebellion.

Notwithstanding all this sacrifice, Tenner ee cannot be admitted. Mr. BINGHAN's proposition, made six or seven weeks ago from the "Committee on Reconstruction," to admit her, ended with the mere proposition The House has never been permitted to act apon it. All action to reach Tennessee since has been ruled out of order. Congress has resolved itself into the Reconstruction Committee of the Whole on the subject of Tennessee, and, from present appearances until that committee rises, (on that particular ubject,) Congress is a nullity.

Let the people make a note of Congres sional treatment of loyal Representatives who battled against treason to save the Re-

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The law officer of the Government, under nstructions of THE PRESIDENT, is preparing to have JEFFERSON DAVIS arraigned before the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, which meets at Norfolk, Va., on the first Monday in May, upon the charge of high Nothing will prevent this action but the intervention of Congress or the refusal of Chief Justice Chase to try the case.

The Provest Marshal's Bureau.—A Spicy Debate.

The following is a part of the proceedings of the

House upon the army bill yesterday afternoon:

Mr. Conkling, of New York, moved to strike out
this entire section, (section 20.) Its provisions, be
said, proposed to fasten upon the public a hateful
instrument of war in a time of peace. He was opposed to the perpetuation of an office which in the
rast had proven so prolife of evil results. He had
beard it stated, in support of the introduction of
this section into the bill, that it smbodied the
views of the Lieutenant General commanding. To
accertain what foundation there was for this statement, a Senator had addressed a note to General
Grant on the subject, which he would ask to be
he read, with the General's reply.

The Clerk read a letter of inquiry from Senator
Neumith, of Oregon, and also the following reply
from General Grant: louse upon the army bill yesterday afternoon:

Neimith, or Oregon, and From General Grack: Wastinterers, B. C., March 19, 1266.

Hon. J. W. Fremith, United States Senator;
Dran Sim: Yours of the I'll, stating that it had been intimated that I had recommended the continuance of the Provost Marshal General's departinuance of the Provost Marshal General's departinuance.

Mr. Conkling, resunting, said that the Provost Marshal's Bureau had always been, an incubus upon the country, and reviewed and denounced its operations in strong terms.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, vindleated the Bureau, and Mr. Blaine, of Maine, vindleated the high minded Mr. Blaine, of Maine, vindleated the Bureau, and and there was no more estimable or high-minded officer in the service than its head, Geff. Fry. He also intimated that the opposition manifested to ward the Bureau by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Conkling] had its ries in some issues which had been raised between that gentleman and Gen. Fry, in which the gentleman from New York had not come off first best. He did not consider it very chivalrous in the gentleman from New York to have reflected so severally upon an officer whom he knew had no opportunity to reply here.

Mr. Conkling realied that when he had to learn the rules of propriety from the gentleman from

Mr. Conking reciled that when he had to learn the rules of propriety from the gentleman from Maine, the did not mean to speak profanely, God help him! He declared that he was perfectly re-sponsible, here or elsewhere, for whatever he might say; and as for the statement that he had flad any personal leans with Gen. Fry, he wanted to s-y that it was false. [Mr. Conkling repeated this with great emphasis.]

that it was false. [Mr. Conking repeated this with great emphasis.]

Mr. Blains called the gentlem in to order. He added that he did understand what the gentleman meant by avowing his reaponsibility "here or elsewhere." In the days when the seats on the other side were filled that kind of phrase was understood to mean a duel. [Laughter.] He was willing that the gentleman from New York should indulge in his cheap awagger.

After some further desultory discussion—

Mr. Stevens offered the follo

sum:
20. And be it further enacted, That the st marshal's bureau shall be continued only so provost marshal's bursau shall be continued only so long as, in the judgment of the Socretary of War, may be necessary to close up the business thereof, not acceeding, however, six months after the passage of this set.

PERSONAL.

HENRY A. Wise stands a good chance to be tried for treason in Virginia soon. Ex-Gov John H. Curronn of Mass, and

his son, are in the city. Vics-Армина, and Mrs. Farragut, are in the city, the guests of the Secretary of the Navy.
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H., HOWARD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of this District, started on a brief leave of absence to

on the plea of insanity, was incidentally convassed presty thoroughly by the doctors, and that the general scope of thoir opinions as expressed in their interchange of thought on the subject was, that the ples was irrational and the result injurious to the residence last sevening. suse of public justice.

Botter Explosions.
Mr. Nougas Wigne, the eminent inventor and constructor of works in iron and steel, appeared before the House Committee on Commerce, yesterday, and gave them his views upon the cause of steam and bolier explosions, and the means of preventing these accidents. The committee, we understand, were so much impressed by his state-ments that they desired him to present a written

communication upon the subject SRHEMADE TO GERRRAL GRANT.—Last night, about eight o'clock, the fine band of the Eleventh United States infantry serenaded General Grant at the Spotswood Hotel. They performed a number of patriotic pieces, but the Guneral, who was fatigued by having visited many points of interest during the day, did not show binself. Quite a concourse of persons assembled in front of the hotel with the bose that they which have an unportunity concurrse of persons assembled in front of the hotel with the hope that they might have an opportunity of seeing and maring something from this distinguished officer, but they were disappointed.

Be and his suite left this morning in the seven furty-five train, via Vignita Central railroad, for Washington... The Republic, Richmond, 24th

BREVET PROMOTIONS IN THE REGU-

LAR ARMY.

The President sent to the Senate, pesterday, the proceedings of the board of army officers, convened at St. Louis, to make recommendations for brevel promotions in the regular army, of officers of that

The board consisted of Major Generals W. T. Sherman, George G. Meade, P. H. Sheridan and Geo. H. Thomas. General Sheridan was not pre-

They report a unanimous and decided record nendation for the promotion only of those who have distinguished themselves in the field, and in the actual presence of the enemy. These promo-tions include twenty heavet major generals and slaty-six braves brigadier generals. The following officers are recommended for pro-

otion to the rank of brevet major generals, is

Irwin MaDowell, for battle of "Cedar Mountain John Pope, "Island No. 10;" Joseph Hooker "Chattanooga;" [W. S. Hancock, "Spettsylvania;" J. M. Schofield, "Franklin;" O. O. Howard, "Eur Church;" A. H. Terry, "Wilmington, N. C.;" B. O. C. Ord, "Fort Harrison;" John G. Parke, "Fort O. C. Ord, "Fort Harrison," John G. Parks, "Fort Steadman," D. S. Stanley, "Fort St. Franklin;" A. A. Humphrey, "Sallors' Creek;" H. R. S. Canby, "Mobile;" H. G. Wright, "Potersburg;" A. L. Smith, "Nashville;" John Gibbon, "Poters-burg;" Jeff. C. Davis, "Jonesboro;" Jos. A. Mower, "Salkehatchie;" T. J. Wood, "Nashville;" Charles B. Woods, "Bentonvile, N. C.," and Jame H. Wilson, "Selma." The actions or campaign in which their previous bruvets were given, are als specified.

The recommendations for rank of brevet briga dier general are as follows, in order: David Hunter, Alex. M. D. M'Cook, J. Q. Foster, C. C. Augur, Gordon Granger, George Stoneman, Georg Sykes, Frank Steele, G. L. Harisuff, G. K. Wa ren, A. Pleasonton, Q. A. Gillmore, W. P. Smith Geo. Crook, Godfrey Weitzel, W. B. Hasen, Weelsy Merritt, Geo. A. Custer, T. W. Sherman, J. B. Ricketts, H. W. Benham, W. P. Barry, J. G. Bar uard, Seth Williams, John Newton, J. A. Bran non, R. W. Johnson, L. B. Tonier, J. W. David son, Eugens A. Carr, W. H. Emery, Cavier Grover, W. Crawford, J. H. Carleton, Abralom Bairs J. C. Robinson, Truman Seymdur, Charles Griffin, W. S. Elliott, H. J. Hunt, G. W. Getty, Affred Sully, Robert S. Granger, John H. King, Frank Wheaton, W. P. Carlan, R. B. Ayres, R. O. Tyler, J. S A. Torbert, Adelbert Ames, Judson Kilpa J. S. A. Torbert, Adelbert Ames, Jussey Amparick, A. S. Webb, Kenner Garrard, S. S. Carroll E. Upton, John B. M'Intosh, Eli Long, Louis D. Watking, Sidney Burbank, R. C. Buchannan, J. C. Duane, H. G. Clarke, A. Beckwith, C. B. Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Association o Medical Superintendents of America Institutions for the Insane.

Institutions for the Inseane.
This important organization began its sessions at
Willard's Hotel at ten o'clock yesterday morning.
There were present at the opening session Dr. T. S.
Kirkbride, in charge of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insune Philadelphia and President of the Association; Dr. John Carwen, in charge of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Secretary; Dr. John P. Gray, in charge of the New York State Lunatic Arylum, Utica; Dr. Wm. L. Peck, in charge of the Central Ohio Lunatic Ary-lum, Columbus; Dr. Byron Stacten, in charge of the Northern Chie Lunatic Asylum, Newburgh Dr. A. B. Cabanies, in charge of the Mississi State Lunatic Azylum, Jackson; Dr. Mark Benn in charge of the Jowa Hospital for the Icea Mount Pleasant; Dr. J. W. Barstow, in charge of Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. L; Dr. W. P. Jones, in harge of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane Vashville; Dr. John Fonerden, in charge of the Maryland Hospital for the Insune, Baltin W. S. Chipley, in charge of the Eastern Kentuck; Lunatic Asylum, Lexington; Dr. Wm. H. Stokes in medical charge of the Mount Hope Institution Baltimore | Dr. Clement A. Walker, in charge the Boston Lunatic Hospital, South Boston; Dr. J. P. Bancroft, in charge of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord; Dr. R. Abbot, in charge of the Missouri State Lunstig Asylum, Ful tun; Dr. John E. Tyler, in charge of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.; Dr. S. W. Butter, in charge of the Insann Department of the Philadel-phia Alms-house Hospital; Dr. C. H. Niehals, in charge of the Government Hospital for the Insane situated in this District; Dr. D. T. Brown, is charge of the Bioomingdale Asplum for the Insane New York city; Dr. A. H. Van Nostrand, is charge of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the In sane, Madison; Dr. George Cook, Brigham Hall Canandaigua, N. Y.; Dr. James D. Lomax, Mar shall Infirmary, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. Pliny Earls, In charge of the Northampton, Mass, Hospital for the Iquane; and Dr. A. J. Reed, in charge of the West ern Psnnsylvania Hospital for the Insane, ness Pitteburgh.

The Association having been called to order by the President, the Secretary read his minutes of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, which were approved; and then, on motion, separat committees on business, on resolutions, and on the

time and place of holding the next meeting of the Association were appointed by the President. The secretary read to the association a corresondence between himself and the president of the Medica Psychological Association of Great Brital medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain, embracing a satisfactory official expression of the great regret of that association on account of ourtain harsh political censure of the late Dr. Luthe k should indulge in

y discussion—

wing, as a substitute try during the late war.

Letters were read from several southers men bers of the association, expressing their regret that they should be unable to leave home to attend this

Dr. Stokes read a paper on "The Late Trial o the Physician and Sister Superior of Mount Hope Institution, for Conspiracy, Before the Circuit Court of Baltimore County, Maryland, in its Psychological Aspect," in which an aunoying attento injure that institution by a charge of false is prisonment and crusity was not sustained and the suit was dropped. This paper lead to an instructive discussion of the question of legal extent of the right and duty of the friends of the insane to restrain them of their personal liberty, and the practice in this regard in the different States.

The association here adjourned to three o'clock

The Mary Hargie Case.

We understand that in the discussions of the in charge of the Butler Hospital, Providence, B. I. Association of Medical Superintendents of Insance in the insanity of women, produced by desertion or seduction, which, after considerable discussion, war

Drs. Carwen and Reed narrated the details o

Finally, after the adoption of a proposition to call on the President of the United States at 12 o'clock to day, the Association adjourned to meet at Willard's at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mn. Nvs said he hesitated always to differ fron the giant of the Senate, [Mr. Sumner,] but he nor felt within him the courage of the stripling wh strove against the giant of the Philistines.—Senat Proceedings Yesterday.

Ironically speaking, "giant" is good; but, seri ously, "zlings" have recently been abolished in the

Mr. Murdoch at Grover's Theatre. The great actor, Mr. Murdoch, who excels all others on the American stage in high comedy, is meeting with brilliant success at Grover's theatre where he is playing his brilliant round of charse ters as an one class can play them. He is capitally supported by the company. Last evening "The Gumester" was presented to a full and appreciative andisons; and to-night, in "Much Ado About Nothing," Mr. Murdoch gives us the benefit of his inimitable "Benedick,"

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Postmaster Ganeral Dennison yesterday ordered contrasts for the following important mail service in the States referred to, the routes not having been disposed of at the regular lettings:
Floridas—Contract with George Bunknam and W. S. Fogg, of Apalachicola, for service from Bunidge, Georgia, by Chattahooshee, Florida, Aspalach, Cohessee, Bristol, and Richoe's Rinff, in Apalachicola, for service from Bunidge, Georgia, by Chattahooshee, Florida, Aspalach, Cohessee, Bristol, and Richoe's Rinff, in Applications.

Florida—Contract with George Buckmam and W.

5. Fogg, of Apalachicota, for service from Buni-bridge, Georgia, by Chatahocekes, Florida, Aspa-lege, Gebessee, Bristol, and Richtoc's Bluft, to Apa-lege, Gebessee, Bristol, and Richtoc's Bluft, to Apa-lachicota, 301 miles, and back, twice a week, from June, 1866, to 30th June, 1867.

Tennessee. Service is ordered on the Momphis and Ohio railroed from Mamphis to Humboldt, 821 miles, and back, daily.

Alabama—Contract with John L. Adams, of Tus-kegee, service to Gebahaw and back six times a week, from let July, 1866.

Georgia—Contract with Samuel Arked sorvice from Athens to Hartwell, 46 miles, and back, three times a week, from let July.

With John C. Addison, service from Clarksville to Carnesville, 30 miles, and back, once a week, from 18 July.

Carnesville, 30 miles, and uses, once a strong in 1st July.

Liso, for service from Athens, by Harmony Grove, to Clarksville, 62; miles, and back, twice of

seck.
With Samuel E. Peacock, of Cuthbert, Georgia, ervice from Columbus to Cuthbert, 52 miles, and rvice from Columbus to lok, three times a week. Route 6074, Ga., Rome to Diritown, is extended Route 6074, Ga., Jeontract ordered with James

Summervilla, and contract ordered with James rownlow, of Rome, for once a week service.

Arkanasa Route 7544, Smithville to Pilot Hill, alt Route 7554, Mount Olive to Pilot Hill...about ty miles sach...are ordered to contract with W. boty miss sach and the last named place.
Spear, of the last named place.
Louisiana. Routs 8921, Haton Rouge to Ponebatoula, is ordered to contract with Lewes Allin, of
Foelk. distance sixty-sight miles—once a week and

ronning Marks. the 25th instant, mails will leave On to-morrow, the 26th instant, mails will lea few York for the German States, via Englan lorrespondence from here should be mailed a ater than the postal car of this evening.

We are happy to state that the Hon. George Well-lin, Second Assistant Postma-ter General, to we convalenced, and will resume the duties of apportant bureau in the Department in a day of

The following orders were insued last evening: Establish a post office at Kemp Hill, Lawrence cunty, Pa., and appoint John K. Kemp post naster.

Between the offices of New Wilmington and New lastle, 150 families, within two miles, will now re-

Stargeonville, Brunswick county, Miss Cornelia wks, poetmistress. Marine, Dinwiddie county, Mrs. E. F. Wil-

amson, postmistress. Goodwinsville, Dinwiddie county, Mrs. Minerva flarks, postmistress Rothwick, Dinwiddie county, Miss E. R. Sears,

Stinggold, Pittsylvania county, Thomas P. Hut-Carolina...French Creek Church, Bladen Alston Allen, postmaster. Level, Wake county, Miss A. D. Up-

burch, poetmistress. Dry Ponds, Lincoln county, J. M. Houston, poet-Belvidere Perquiman's county Josiah Nicholstmaster. ant Grove, Alamance county, Miss Mary J.

ong. postmistress. Rolesville, Wake county, Mrs. Virginia Jerrell, Cerro Gordo, Columbia county, James Campbell,

Mustered Out and Resignations By order of the Secretary of War the resignation f Brevet Major Charles A. Fletcher, captain Uni-ed States infantry, has been accopted, and is to ate April 19.

TO BE HONORABLY MUSTRIED OUT. Assistant Quartermaster Captain Alonso S. Sear date April 37. To date April 20: Capt. J. K

tussell, Capt. Geo. C. Winslow, Capt. Alex. Mc Intoush, Capt John Powers, Capt. H. Crowell, Capt. H. C. Lawrence; (brevet major;) Capt. Ed-ward P. Graves, (brevet major;) Capt. Charles H. Dean, (brevet lieut. col.,) Capt. Edward B. Bur-

ADDITIONAL PAYMANTERS. Wm. Penn Clark, (brevet lieut. col.,) April 2; J.

Major H. E. Tremain, (B. B. G.,) April 20. As stant surgeon, Alexander Lelong, April 20.

reedmen's Affairs in Missouri and Arkan-

Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague, Assistant Commis-sioner for the States of Museuri and Arkaneas, under date of Little Rock, April 19, reports that at the sommencement-of the year the impression in he commencementsof the year the impression that section was very general that the freedmen ould not be relied on as laborers, and that the great planting interests of the country had been ruined by the destruction of slavery; but so far the experiment of free labor has been a success beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine.

The negroes are, as a class, orderly, cheerful, and industrious, fulfilling their contracts and agreements as well, if not better, than the inhoring classes of other races; so that now all agree in saying that the work of preparation for planning The prospect is promising for a full average pro The assistant committee that very much of the cheerful industry of the freedmen is owing to the confidence they have in the military authorities and the Freedmen's Bureau to rely on for protection in their civil and ies there will be more than double the cotton produced this year than could have been without them Through these agencies crime and disorder have been in a great measure repressed. These facts are admitted by a large majority of

he planters and intelligent men of the State; yet or partisan and political purposes, the military and authorities and the Freedmen's Bureau are de-

conced without stint.

The Assistant Commissioner reports that during the quarter the number of rations issued were as shibited in the following statement :

January-47,536 rations were issued to 2,447 suggest, and 11,600 to 547 freedmen; Februaryrefugees, and 11,600 to 557 freedmen; February— 84,023 rations to 4,501 refugees, and 9,817 rations to 567 freedmen; March.—102,204 rations to 4,500 refugees, and 11,442 rations to 535 freedmen. Be-sides the rations, large quantities of clothing have been distributed.

Marriages Among the Preedmen. By order of the Commissioner of Freedmen's Af-airs for the District, the Rev. John Kimball, Superintendent of Education, has been appointed Superintendent of Marriages for the District Columbia, and will take all practicable measu to regulate this important matter among the free people is the District, and to correct the prevailing writs and vices pertaining thereto. He will not only publish and explain the law, the penalties and criminalities of disregarding it, but also the benefits arising to themselves and their oblidren

THE INTERNAL REVENUE receipts yesterday unted to \$654, T11.14. FOR PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, MOTNING

ession, and other matters of interest, see first page.

rom having marriages lawfully celebrated.

Ar a meeting on behalf of the colored race held in Baltimore on Friday night, Chief Justice Chase was loudly called for, and in response said that so far as some the principles involved in the evening's discussion were concerned, let two nen be brought before him guilty of counterfeiting States "greenbacks," the one white or black, and the people would soon see whether or not he would mete out equal justice to

A WISH PHILOSOPHER ... The Tribune says President Johnson makes too many speeches. Its own point of the set Tribune is right. Johnson's speeches and too many for the radical N. Y. Citizen.

Congress---Evening Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
House reassembled at 7.36 p. m.
Morrill, of Va., asked but failed to obtain
to introduce a bill to prevent the amuggling

andry amendments.

After some discussion, Mr. Price demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill; but in House refused to second the demand.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, then moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands

and the unit or was agreed to.

Mr. Price, of lows, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, also reported a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific railroad and telegraph line, and to secure to the Government the ure of the same for postal, military and

other purposes.

After some debaie, the House refused to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole; and the bill was resommitted. A few minutes later

Mr. Price rose and again announced that he was authorised to report, from the committee, the bill to secure the speedy construction of the Pacific railroad, &c.

to secure the speedy construction of the France railroad, &d.

Mr. Wasthurne, of Hilinois, raised the point of order that the gentleman from Iowa had no right to report a bill as coming from the committee two minutes after it had been recommitted, and when, in point of fact, there had been no meeting of the committee to reconsider the bill and proposed amendments.

The Speaker overrailed the point of order, on the ground that the House could not assume that the committee had not given conditional instructions

The Speaker overrhied the point of order, on the ground that the House could not assume that the committee had not given conditional instructions to its chairman, and that the uniform practice of the House had been to consider the statement of a chairman that he was authorized to speak for the committee as sufficient.

Mr. Price rose and said that he wanted the House to understand that, when he stated that he spoke for the committee, the statement must not be doubted.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order, and that is that 'brethren' (pointing to the Republican side of the House) 'should dwell together in peace and unity.' I Laughter.' The Speaker. The Chair sustains the point of order. [Renswed laughter.]

The pending question being on the reception of the committee's report.

After some time spent in dilatory motions, motions to adjourn, do.,

one to adjourn, &c., At 10.35 p. m. the House adjourned.

Pen, Pencil and Scissors. LAKE navigation is open at Buffalo. THERE is a good prospect for an apple crop

his year in most parts of Massachusetts A HORSE TRADER in St. Louis died a few ays since of glanders caught from a mule. As elephant in India recently was rubbing

imself against a wall and pushed it over, killing wo men lying asleep on the other side. BISHOP McLLVAINE has proposed a svert the cholers, which will be read in all the ngregations of the diocess of Ohio.

Ar eleven o'clock Friday night a fire de oyed the Chelsea File Company's factory at Norich, Conn. Loss \$2.000. A MAN is apt to be saucy when he is drunk.

He gets in his cups and is himself the saucer ... The number of persons run over and killed

in the streets of London during the last year was ne hundred and forty. The widow of Rev. T. Starr King was mar

steamboat man of San Francisco, and an intimate friend of her husband. By order of Mayor McMichael, Chief Ruggles has instructed the police to abolish lounging upon the street corners, and consequently the

oafers are compelled to "move on." WE were at a party in Washington last December, where a majority of the ladies displayed their beautiful persons very liberally indeed. It wasn't a bare majority, but a half bare one....

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has subscribed twentyfive dollars towards the Trunesseau, a paper pub-lished in Nashville, in the interests of the freed-men. Senator Summer subscribed five dollars.— Cor Philadelphia Ledger.

BATTY, the lion tamer, had a bad scratch n his hand from one of his lions, at the Paris Cirque lately. Although the sight of blood might be

are boring into the ground beneath their town, to ascertain if coal does not exist in veins of sufficient THE prospect of Knoxville soon having allroad communication with the rich miners region near the northern State line, has led to the

THE citizens of Toulon, Stark county, Ohio,

sjection of iron works, rolling-mills, and foundice in that city. THE Board of Health has determined to remove the cellar population of New York and Brooklyn to more healthy abodes, and to establish

supporary cholera hospitals in various parts of the we cities for use in cases of necessity A pay or two since, Mr. Hiram McIntyre. f Illinois, who was visiting a brother at Dover, Dutchess county, while practicing with a revolver fired at a dog-house in which two daughters of his

rother were playing, killing one of them instantly CAPTAIN CHARLES HOLMES, U. S. A., a welltnown New Hampshire officer, was considerably ninged a few days since, by being in a mail coach which was thrown down an embankment near Den-ver City, in Colorado Territory.

THE first party to reach the summit of Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, this year, went up

number of voyages they make.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in s case carried before the full bench, on decourrer, has decided as follows: A revenue stamp is no part of the note, and could not be copied, nor is the validity of the note affected by the want of a stamp, miles it is fraudulently omitted. A Pants correspondent writes that " a new

mania has taken possession of the inhabitants of Paris...that of collecting the portraits of great political criminals, murderers, &c. The photograph of Booth, the assession of Lincoin, is obtaining a very large sale, especially among the women."

ED WARD LYCETT.

BOOK-BINDER AND PAPER-HULER,
No 211 Panneyivants avenue, between Tenth and Elevisors and Steeles, south sides.

Books elegants directs, south sides.

Newspapers carefully altended to.

THE SATIONAL UNION CLUB. The following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the Union National. Club of Washington, D. C:

al Union Cint ers of the Nat Hon. ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin

VIOS PRESIDENTS.

Hon. DANIEL S. NORTON, of Minnesols.

Ion. A. J. KUYKENDALL, of Illinois.

Ion. WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvanis

SAN'L B. LAUPPER, of Pennsylvan SECRETARY. J. B. FURGESON, of Ten THEASURES.

7. E. RITTENHOURE, President National Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co.) EXECUTIVE CONSITTER. Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky Hon. THOMAS R. STILWELL, of Indiana Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Decotah.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. 1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, rdently attached to the Union of the States under itution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secode, and hold that all attempts at seconsion are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the States are now States or this Union, as never the robellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory. 2. Resedent, That our, a onfidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and as a segmanthip of Prasi-

integrity, patriotism, and st steemanchip of President Journow is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of Resolved, That we endorse it, a resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and n. sinenance of the supremuey of the Constitution and the pre-servation of the Union, with the dignity, eq. sality,

and rights of the several States unimpaired.
4. Hesolvest, That, in the language of the Ch.
cago platform of 1880, and as quoted by the late
President LINGOLN in his first inangural address, The maintenance in lolate of the rights of States, and especially of the right: of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is enviated to

that halance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force aiversal suffrage upon any portion of the country

6. Resolved, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever," that the war for its preservation having been brought to a tri-umphant close, and the supremacy of the Consti-tution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loval citizens within the States and dis

triots lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. 7. Resolved, That all the States of the Union are untitled by the Constitution of the United States o representation in the councils of the nation, and hat all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress eithout unnecessary delay by their respec Houses, each House being the judge of the elect

eturns, and qualifications of its own members. 8. Resolved. That treason is a crims which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by hartering "universal am nesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a secred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any man-ner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion shead over be assumed or paid.

10. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the resoration policy of President Jouxson as wise, patrictle, constitutional, and in harmony with the

loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Con-gress, and the pledges given during the war. 11. Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the

country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

ap25-dif

SPECIAL NOTICES. 47 First National Bank of Washington, April 28, 1866.—United States Pire-Tweaty Coupons, day May 1, cached on presentation at par in gold on and after this date.

WM. S. BUNTINGTON.

Cashier

42" Amanueusis.—Persons desiring the services of a COPYIST or AMANUENTS, can be accommodated by a lady who writes a nest and plain hand, by applying at No 198 Sixth street west, between M and M streets north.

April-if AP The Queen of the Tollet—Sawyer's Har-san's Soar.—The best compound known for shaving and the tollet. No one who wishes to preserve and beautify their complexion abould be without it. For alle, wholesale and retail, by Krowath & Sob., Plasrma-

centists, Pennsylvania avenue, next curner of Four-teenth street, Washington, D. C. ap20-1f For Coke is now selling at the the Washington Gas Light Company for TWO DOLLAUS AND A HALF per load of twenty-five bushels

GEO. A. McILHENNY, apln-dimyl 47 Marriage and Celibacy; an Essay of Warning and instruction for Young Mon. Also, Discasses and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of rollef. Sent free of sharge in soaled letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. Skill-List Houghtvoller avelopes. Address Dr. J. skill-List Houghtvoller avelopes. Address Dr. J. skill-List Houghtvoller avelopes.

#2-Breech-Loading Arm.—The Board for the Enumention of Breech-Loading Arms, of which Gen-eral Hancock is president, is now in session at No. 21 Wlador's Building.

Winder's Building.

Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., until further notice.

Inventors are requested to submit their arms in person or by agent to the recorder of the board.

OWENE W. OWENS, Capt. 5th U. S. Cav., Brev. Lieut. Gol. U. S. A., mh) 2-tf

4 Wonderful but True!-Madame Remsworter, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnam-bulletic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, de-The first party to reach' the summit of Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, this year, went up on Thursday. 12th instant. The road up the mountain for three miles was filled with snow from three to five feet deep, and near the summit it was ten feet deep.

The Russian Government unnounces that it has obtained from the Government of China the privilege for Russian ressels to enter Chinese ports ander certain conditions of paying tomage dues only once in four months, whatever may be the number of voyages they make.

Manual Manual China the privilege for Russian ressels to enter Chinese ports and in four months, whatever may be the conditions of paying tomage dues only once in four months, whatever may be the conditions of voyages they make.

THE President's message was read in China forty-three days after it was read in Washington. It was telegraphed from Washington to San Francisco, and carried thence to China by a sailing vessel, that made the remarkably quick passage of forty days.

**PMadam Mounts' Pile Salve—a Valuable Semedy for that Dissass; also, a Consumption Destroyer, and a Entire Cure for the Brouchitis, Asthma, &c.; can be found at Stut's Drug Store, opposite Rational Rolei; Gilman's, near Metropolitas Hastis Ford's, corner of Elevanth and Pannayivanis avenue; Elliott's, corner of Twithh and Pannayivanis avenue; Elliott's, corner of Twithh and Pannayivanis avenue; Elliott's, corner of F and Twilfth sireets; Harhaugh's, corner of Eyeath and Q. jail-of 43 Madam Mounts' Pile Saive—a Valuable

43- I hereby certify that I have used Mrs. Mount's faive, for what is known as the samp lish. It had the effect to care it in, a very short time. This was during the war, in the year 1860, and I avail sepacify the first exportunity to give my testimony in habilf of her valuable saive. This certificate I give voluntarily, api3-1m CHARLES EDWARDS.